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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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12 O'CLOCK, M.

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Important Information for Applicants for Office--Subjects of Legislation Agreed Upon by the Senate Caucus--New Officers of Senate to be Selected--Cabinet Officers Entered Upon Their Duties.

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What Legislation Shall be Had.

The Republican members of the Senate had a two hours caucus to-day, to hear the report of the committee of five appointed on Monday on the subject of legislation for this session. They said they had found a large measure of unanimity among the leading men in both branches of Congress that it was not advisable to go into general legislation this spring. The caucus discussed various measures mentioned in the inaugural address, and finally resolved that no important bills shall be taken up but the following, viz: that to strengthen the public credit, that for compensation of the officers of marine corps, that for partial refunctionation of the national currency, that enlarging the supreme court and appointing additional Circuit Judges, that repealing or modifying the tenure of office act, and that removing political disabilities from certain persons, that making appropriation for Indian affairs, and that defining and fixing the status of Georgia.

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The Senate Department.

Secretary Forney was not at the Senate department long to-day. His office and anteroom were crowded when he arrived and something like a half inch of letters and recommendations were handed in to him. The Bridal Rhetoric was among the collection. During his call, he dropped a hint about having some important matters on hand for the Secretary's consideration, to which Mr. Washburne replied that as he was not going to be in the Senate, he presumed he was relieved of all duty on questions of legislation. Mr. Thorpe was presumed to refer to questions connected with the Alabama and other English troubles.

The Interior Department.

Secretary Cox took formal charge of the Interior Department this morning. The heads of bureaus and principal clerks were present, and were introduced to the new Secretary. The resignation of the late chief clerks was accepted, and one of the other clerks was designated to act temporarily in his place, till the Secretary can select his permanent chief clerk, which will be announced well in one of his friends from the West.

The Navy Department.

Secretary Borie also took charge of his department this morning. Mr. Assistant Secretary Fox, who has been one of the best officers in Washington, built his boats, and has gone to his home in Connecticut. Chief Clerk Wells also retired, and Mr. H. H. Gilliss, of Boston, took his place. The officers of the navy and marine corps are to be received on Friday.

Attorney General Hoar

appeared in the Supreme Court this forenoon, and took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Chase. He afterward visited his office in the Treasury building, and saw Mr. Fowle there, but did not enter upon duty, and his intentions are not known.

Postmaster General Creswell

Was on hand at his office as soon as it was opened, and has got well under way. He spent the latter part of the day at the White House, and will now commence some changes among his principal subordinates.

Gen. Sheridan.

General Sheridan has recovered from his indisposition, and was at his office to-day, attending to business. The clerks at headquarters are getting things ready to move over into the new rooms at the War Department, and will find much more room for their work hereafter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1869.

The appointment of officers, agents, clerks, &c., in a consolidation bill this week in the House has created all the offices, and the appointments will be made by the President and Cabinet. Applications for offices are to be received and arranged by the heads of departments. Printed blanks are to be prepared, upon which all new applications for office must be made. In the absence of these recommending them, all other similar matters are to be entered. These lists are to be sent to the President on each Monday and Thursday for his consideration, and all appointments are to be made at the cabinet meetings on succeeding days for definite.

The Secretaryship.

The question of how Judge Hoar resigns and resigns his seat in the Senate, and who is to succeed to the Secretaryship, would probably not be very disagreeable to Judge Hoar himself. If we are to believe the Boston Transcript, he would prefer not to serve as Attorney General. The Transcript says: "Judge Hoar has gone to Washington to consult in regard to the acceptance of his appointment to a place in the Cabinet. He has not sought for and does not desire the honor. The first knowledge of it coming from Florida was to him upon the telegraphic announcement of the nomination. He has had some conversation with the President, and has received some assurances of a favorable consideration of his views of the duties of the office. Assuming that Mr. Boutwell remains in the Treasury, a change in the Attorney Generalship would be very agreeable to the Judge. The most prominent name mentioned in connection with the office is that of Governor Curtin."

General Grant has announced his Cabinet, some state secrets have leaked out. It is now asserted, by the best authority, that half a dozen or more distinguished gentlemen were offered positions, and declined. Among those offered positions are Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, the Washington correspondence says are to be received on Friday.

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VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1869. NO. 152.

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HARRISBURG.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Resolution of Ratification Reported Favorably--Exciting Debate in the Senate--Relief of Foreign Insurance Companies--Divorce Cases--Local Bills Passed Finally--The Oil Pipe Monopoly--Triumph in the Senate--State Treasurer Bill Recommitted, with a View to Killing It.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 10, 1869.

SENATE.

The Suffrage Amendment.

Mr. Lowry, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported affirmatively the joint resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. Mr. Wallace presented a minority report.

Mr. Lowry introduced a resolution making the above joint resolution the special order for this evening at half past seven o'clock, question to be limited to half an hour and a vote to be taken at half past ten.

Mr. Wallace offered a substitute, postponing the matter, and submitting it to a vote of the people next October. Lost.

Mr. Lowry's resolution was passed by a strict party vote.

Senate Postage Account.

The postage account for February, two thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-two cents, was ordered to be paid.

Appropriations.—The general game bill prohibiting the killing of certain birds within certain months for certain years, was passed finally.

Mr. Barnhill called up the bill from the House incorporating the Western Oil and Pipe Company, which was passed finally.

Public Bills Passed Finally.

Providing for clerks to County Commissioners.

Enabling Courts to change the names of corporations.

Authorizing appeals by corporations to the supreme Court on applications for charters and charter liberties.

EVENING.—*Mail-pouch Row.*—The Senate Chamber is crowded, to hear the excited discussion of the constitutionality of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. Mr. Lowry spoke in favor, and Messrs. Buckalew, Searight and Davis against.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Grading and Paving in Sharpsburg.

Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny, presented a petition from the Burgess, Town Council and citizens of Sharpsburg, asking the passage of a bill to grade and pave streets in said borough.

Allegheny County Commissioners' Society's Claim.

The bill for the payment of damages awarded Allegheny County Agricultural Society, under the late act of Assembly, was taken up finally. It was warmly supported by Mr. Wilson, and amended by Messrs. Meredith and Hallman by inserting Chester and Lehigh.

Divorce Cases.

The bill divorcing Albert and Harriet Foster on the ground of her eating opium, was defeated.

The bill divorcing William and Harriet Foster on the ground of her eating opium, was defeated.

The bill granting William Hall and Thomas Mifflin, of Pittsburgh, a charter of incorporation, passed finally.

The bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Fruit Preserving Company, was finally passed over the veto of the Governor.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the Pittsburgh Female College

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869.

New Hampshire, the first to hold an election, comes nobly up to the support of the new Administration. The Republican majority in the past has ranged in the neighborhood of three thousand. Now, however, it is between four and five thousand. In the Legislature the Democrats are nearly extinguished.

A series of local laws, mainly relating to the two cities and surrounding corporations, will be found in condensed form, on our fourth page. The bill prohibiting the running of filthy or deleterious matter, in the Allegheny river, or any of its tributaries, in the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Armstrong, is an important measure, and if passed will affect a large number of persons.

From Harrisburg word comes that the huge job known as the Pipe and Tank bill, considering the Pennsylvania Oil Districts a chartered monopoly, is "set up," and will be put the Legislature. The bill is simply infamous in every word. The oil owners, and the people will be a dearly dear to the pay of money. So dimit the monopolists can well afford to buy, but can the Legislature afford to sell?

THE PRESS, alluding to the action of the citizens of Williamstown, Lancaster county, who held a meeting recently to consult about the appointment of a postmaster, thinks the consequences of this movement may result in something the actors never dreamed of. The citizens confined to hold a special election, on the principle of the Crawford county system, at which Republican voters should designate their choice. From this small acorn we are told a mighty oak may spring. Upon the resolution, we cannot perceive any reason why it should not be welcomed, and pleasantly watered. The seed some to be perfectly sound, and the fruit we doubt would prove healthy. If this kind of timber is only cultivated extensively it will destroy the quarry from which the state-makers drove their material and anything that will do that will prove beneficial.

SENATOR BOGGS CONKLING, of New York, has opposed the repeal of the Tenure of Office act. In doing this he has not reflected the sentiments of the Republican party of the State. Both houses of the Legislature of New York have passed resolutions instructing their Senators and Representatives to vote for the repeal of the present law. The Wisconsin Legislature is preparing to instruct Senator Howe, of that State, to change his tactics in this matter. In a number of other States public opinion seems to exactly in favor of the immediate repeal of the law. The attitude of the press everywhere indicates a determination to give Congress the same freedom of action permitted his predecessors from the time of Washington down to the Andrew Johnson. If the question were put to a public vote, it would be decided in a overpowering short space of time. The public voice be unanimous in declaring that no legislator should be permitted to interfere with the plans the President has perfected for administering public affairs in a strictly impartial and honest manner.

ON SATURDAY we find a journal denouncing the President's inaugural and method of appointing officers. It is needless to add that these objections are made by Democratic journals. Their argument, if it can be called an argument, is that the course pursued by the President smacks of a disposition to ignore the claims and despise the wishes of those experienced in administrative affairs. The journals which express this view fail to pursue their argument to the logical conclusion. They do not inform us by what right a few hundred politicians assume to rule the country. Neither do they inform us of the practical benefits to be derived from a system that places at their disposal all the offices, from the highest to the lowest. On the latter, this important point seems to be entirely and most unaccountably overlooked.

The plain truth of the matter is just this. The politicians who have hitherto had the sole control of the Government patronage have constantly interfered with the wishes of the people. They have done more. They have frequently prevented the party which they claim to represent from placing in responsible positions such men as are best qualified and would give general satisfaction to the party and public in general. This is undeniable. This baneful system has found a determined opponent in the President, who desires to place such men in office as will not only gratify the greater portion of the Republican party, but the majority of the people everywhere, and assure the best qualifications. In opposing and confounding the politicians who have hitherto monopolized the offices, and who aim to rule the country, the President is simply nurturing the administration to its original purity.

AN OLD LAW FOR NEW USE.

The hitch in filling the Secretaryship of the Treasury has some practical lessons, especially the law which renders the Treasurer ineligible. If it was wise law, it should be taken for all it teaches. Although binding only on the Treasury, the principle at the bottom is applicable to every branch of the Government and every office in the land. The spirit and principle of the law is, that the office holder shall have no relations that will warp his judgment, control his actions or embarrass him in the perfectly independent and straightforward discharge of every duty. This is manifestly sound and wise and it is to be regretted that the law itself should have been forgotten and the principle in general fallen into disuse. It is as important that every officer under the Government should be free from entanglements, and as independent of personal or other influences in the discharge of his duties, as the Secretary of the Treasury. These entanglements and influences may be as varied as the cases are numerous. In the past, they appear to have been powerful if not numerous, for it is the opinion of those who have patiently investigated the subject that at least two hundred millions of money could have been annually stolen in consequence thereof. The law proposes that no importer and dealer in national securities may act corruptly for his own advantage and to the prejudice of the country. It therefore disqualifies him from holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Here we have the principle established that no one whose relations or business will bias his action should receive an appointment in connection with the revenue. There is no law enacted by Congress applicable to subordinates, but taking up the spirit and principle of the law relating to the head, it will be an easy matter, as it seems to us it will be the duty, of the appointing power to institute such inquiry and arrange such features will be unofficial to regard neither disdain as the law is in regard to the head. Their disqualifications should be inquired into, and in doing this the experience of the past will materially assist. We said the other day that a revenue officer had plenty of opportunities to be blind to violations and swindles if he would only listen to the appeals of the heads of rings and managers of cliques; and whenever appointments are made in obedience to the demands of rings and cliques the results in most cases will be that the officers thus appealed to will be blind, and the revenue made to suffer. If an offender feels that by going to a leader or manager as aforesaid, and by the or other influence he can bring to bear a pressure on the officer, he will be likely to do it. If the two hundred millions annually stolen could be traced, we comprehend that it would be found that no inconsiderable part took flight in this way. What is wanted is to break it up, and this can be done only by starting at the bottom. There must be another class of men in the offices—men who have no such disabilities, or a tendency to blindness under any amount of pressure. The whisky trials in New York and elsewhere have shed a great deal of light on what it costs to take care of "our friends" and "save our party from getting hurt."

It has been shown that nothing was more common than to induce the officer to a more tool. Of course they who procured his appointment owned him; and perhaps as good a way as any is, to see who is most anxious for a particular appointment, and who is known the appointee. In the extraordinary facility at the present day for procuring long lists of names to petitions, little importance is to be attached to that description of evidence. It is a trick of the rings and cliques to keep in the back ground until a plentiful array of respectable names are procured. This done, they undertake the work of "engineering the thing through." The engineer, and not the plentiful array of names, generally foreshadows the character of the job. If the spirit and principle of the newly found law relating to the Treasury are applied closely to applications for subordinate places, it will be easy enough to find where the disabling disease comes in,—and this done, a revolution of the greatest importance will be worked.

It seems to us that it will be perfectly natural to apply this principle in filling the offices relating to the revenue; and there seems to be something fortunate in finding this old and well-nigh obsolete law, for it will afford a guide to the appointing power down to the lowest appointee.

A BELT OF DEGRADATION.

The advocates of capital punishment will doubtless be edified by the perusal of the details of the execution of the four negroes convicted of the murder of the officers and crew of the sloop "Enoch," who were hung at Princess Anne, Maryland, on the 5th instant. At least five thousand people of both sexes witnessed the execution. While the crowd were waiting the appearance of the culprits, or the "hanging match" as they termed it, they managed to get up a series of running fights, in which a number were seriously injured. Those not interested in the fun fight, were chattering, laughing, cracking jokes and behaving in the most unseemly and brutal manner. Those of the condemned died almost instantly. The fourth died a horrible death.

"The noose around his neck was not tight enough, and in consequence was compressed very slowly. He struggled for a long time. He seemed to suffer intensely. His face became purple, and his eyes protruded from their sockets. His tongue protruded from his mouth, and his breathing was very heavy. He struggled for fifteen minutes, and then gave up the ghost. His body was then cut down and placed in a coffin."

Rumors, Dun & Co.'s managers at various points in different parts of the country, and among the merchants and bankers of their respective localities, have arrived at the condition and prospects of trade as follows:

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our returns from all parts of our district excepting the region named hereafter concur in the statement that a fair business will be done the coming season. The chief element of uncertainty is the question of the amount of money in circulation, and the promptness or otherwise of collections. Some back weakness in collections has been and is now experienced, in consequence of the postponement of farmers to hold on for better prices for their products, thereby postponing their own payments and compelling their creditors—the country merchants—to do the same in their payments. The farmers have been satisfied that prices are established, or will be in the spring, at a point which will ensure them fair profits, and consequently their operations will move and collections revive.

In our mining districts, the iron and coal interests have been prosperous during the year in coal early in the fall but quite an extension of business upon all branches of the iron trade was developed. It existed for over six months, busily engaged in preparing their productions for our market; and in the interim a vast amount of money will be distributed to their hands, who have been in great consumers, and we look to this, partially, for an extensive demand for all descriptions of goods, and believe stocks will be much reduced when the cotton and woolen mills commence operations. Farmers in both east and planters will have commenced to lay in their supplies, and the spring trade will be developed, and considerable are inclined to take a favorable view of the future. Money will be very considerable increase in their business during the coming season. On the whole we believe there will be a good healthy demand for goods during the entire spring and summer. The flour, provision, leather, oil, wool and glassware, generally, in the interior, was never better, and we look for a steady and liberal distribution, in connection with reasonably good crops and prices; and with increased facilities for transportation by the Pan Handle road to the North for goods, and with the West of grindstone.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We have talked with many of our jobbers and wholesale dealers from the South, and they all agree that they prospect for trade is the finest for years. The traders of the South were discouraged last spring, and did not dare to lay in heavy stocks, so that this fall found them in a good condition. The crops are generally good, and sell largely and is now bringing a good price, realizing to the planter double the amount of last year's crop. The cotton crop is the best ever known here, and is rapidly coming forward cash at good prices. Pork is also bringing large cash prices. The crops in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Arkansas, have been unusually large, and work enough for their own use, thus preventing a heavy surplus, the necessity of exchanging heavily their whole crop of cotton for supplies. The farmers being in independent circumstances, and the people in part is good, their actual ability to pay will depend considerably on their next crop, and this will depend on the weather. If the present, the merchant must depend more or less on the collection of old debts. Some of the heavy failures are supposed, but we do not anticipate any unusually disastrous crash.

The aggregate of our indebtedness lately reported to the Auditor General of the State, is the extra cash on hand, and the amount of taxes due from the several counties of the State, will be less than the amount of the appropriations, caused by the hesitation of farmers to sell their crops, and the delay of taxes are generally represented as clearer than last year, and the collections are expected to be considerably better, although a number of the letters speak of it as dull, and the sale of some lots of land for taxes, as showing that there is no money in circulation. The corn crop is almost everywhere good and in many districts large.

Iowa has been generally favored with good crops of all kinds this season. Her farmers are, therefore, in good condition, and the tide of immigration from the East has made a large addition to her population, and consequently to her productiveness and wealth. Her people are, more than in the other Northwestern States, Scandinavians, Germans and Americans, and are noted for their industry and economy. The collections are reported as fair to good, although a number of the letters speak of it as dull, and the sale of some lots of land for taxes, as showing that there is no money in circulation. The corn crop is almost everywhere good and in many districts large.

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Illinois, Dun & Co.'s managers at various points in different parts of the country, and among the merchants and bankers of their respective localities, have arrived at the condition and prospects of trade as follows:

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our returns from all parts of our district excepting the region named hereafter concur in the statement that a fair business will be done the coming season. The chief element of uncertainty is the question of the amount of money in circulation, and the promptness or otherwise of collections. Some back weakness in collections has been and is now experienced, in consequence of the postponement of farmers to hold on for better prices for their products, thereby postponing their own payments and compelling their creditors—the country merchants—to do the same in their payments. The farmers have been satisfied that prices are established, or will be in the spring, at a point which will ensure them fair profits, and consequently their operations will move and collections revive.

In our mining districts, the iron and coal interests have been prosperous during the year in coal early in the fall but quite an extension of business upon all branches of the iron trade was developed. It existed for over six months, busily engaged in preparing their productions for our market; and in the interim a vast amount of money will be distributed to their hands, who have been in great consumers, and we look to this, partially, for an extensive demand for all descriptions of goods, and believe stocks will be much reduced when the cotton and woolen mills commence operations. Farmers both east and planters will have commenced to lay in their supplies, and the spring trade will be developed, and considerable are inclined to take a favorable view of the future. Money will be very considerable increase in their business during the coming season. On the whole we believe there will be a good healthy demand for goods during the entire spring and summer. The flour, provision, leather, oil, wool and glassware, generally, in the interior, was never better, and we look for a steady and liberal distribution, in connection with reasonably good crops and prices; and with increased facilities for transportation by the Pan Handle road to the North for goods, and with the West of grindstone.

Kansas, Eckels, Liggett & Co.—Have used Peterson's Cure and Blanke Ointment on a very bad sore, which I had on my leg for two years. I applied for several kinds before one had it for sale. I used one bottle of Peterson's Cure, and in every case it gave satisfaction, removing all soreness in a few days. I now have packed away a number of bottles of the remedies for sale.
A. FRISBY, Wooster, Ohio.

Kansas, Eckels, Liggett & Co.—Peterson's Cure and Blanke Ointment Cures. You bet. I tried it. To all Cures advised humanity I say, get a box immediately.
M. L. BENHAM, Wooster, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN—I have used Peterson's Ointment and Cure for a severe case of Salt Rheum. It has entirely removed the pain. I do recommend it to those afflicted with the disease. Yours truly,
HARRY BAUMGARDNER, Wooster, Ohio.
Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address
A. J. RANKIN, Proprietor,
44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly st. Clair) Pittsburgh,
or ECKELS, LIGGETT & CO., Agents, Wooster, Ohio.

DR. SARGENT'S DR. SARGENT'S
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BACKACHE PILLS,
BACKACHE PILLS,

Cure Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.
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This Celebrated Diuretic Medicine is indorsed by Physicians and recommended highly by all who have used them. Thousands suffering have been restored to perfect health by their use. Many cases being confirmed invalids, who had given up all hope, and tried other Remedies without being benefitted. They contain nothing injurious, and are sugar coated.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

R. H. PALMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN
HATS, CAPS,
STRAW
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
NO. 84 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROSPECTS FOR TRADE IN 1869.

The Failures of 1867 and 1868.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets, have just issued a very interesting circular to the business community. From it we gather the following statistics showing the failures in the past two years, and a comparative statement since 1857, which may be interesting to our readers:

State.	Failures, 1868.	Liabilities.	Failures, 1867.	Liabilities.
Alabama	17	$1,000,000	14	$1,000,000
Connecticut	31	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
District of Columbia	7	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Florida	1	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Georgia	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Illinois	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Indiana	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Iowa	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Kansas	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Kentucky	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Louisiana	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Maine	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Maryland	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Massachusetts	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Michigan	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Minnesota	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Mississippi	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Missouri	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Nebraska	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
New Hampshire	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
New Jersey	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
New York	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
North Carolina	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Ohio	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Pennsylvania	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Rhode Island	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
South Carolina	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Tennessee	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Texas	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Vermont	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Virginia	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
West Virginia	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Wisconsin	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
N. Y. City and Brooklyn	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
Total	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000

The following compares the statement of failures in thousandths, owing to the war in 1862-3, but the figures for the Northern States, and for the whole Union before and subsequent to those years, are interesting:

	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Alabama	17	$1,000,000	14	$1,000,000
Connecticut	31	1,000,000	14	1,000,000
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Postage 10 Total

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Total	17	1,000,000	14	1,000,000

Postage 10 Total

THE STATE TREASURER.

The Bill of Senator Wallace Reorganizing the Department and Aid in Paying the State Debt.

The act provides that the salary of the State Treasurer shall be $5,000 per year, and that his official bond shall be five hundred thousand dollars, with at least ten sufficient securities; that the rooms assigned to the State Treasurer in the building adjoining the Capitol, shall constitute the State Treasury; that the Treasurer shall be required to keep in his treasury, without loaning, using, or depositing in banks or elsewhere, all the public moneys, till the same is ordered to be transferred or paid out by law; that a thorough examination of the treasury may be had whenever deemed necessary, by resolution of either branch of the General Assembly; and the Governor may, when in his opinion the public interests require it, appoint some trustworthy accountant of the highest skill, who, in connection with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without previous notice, shall make a thorough examination of the books, vouchers, accounts, etc., which are or should be in the Treasury, count all moneys, compare the books, etc., and make report. That if any officer or person charged with making the collection, safe keeping or disbursement of the public money, or any part thereof, belonging to the State, or to any county, township, or organized city or village in the State, shall convert to his own use, or the use of any other person or persons, in any way whatever, or shall use the same by way of investment of any kind, or shall loan with or without interest, or deposit with any individual or corporation, any portion of the public money, or collect funds or securities held by him for safe keeping or disbursement, every such act shall be deemed an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys or other property thus converted, which is a high misdemeanor, subjecting the offender, upon conviction, to sentence to the penitentiar for not less than one nor more than twenty one years, and to a fine equal to double the amount thus embezzled. That if, upon inspection of the State Treasury, or at any other time, there should be a deficiency of money or other funds, or an act of breach of trust or embezzlement as described in this act, or by law committed by the State Treasurer, the Governor, upon such information, shall, with the concurrence of the Auditor General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, if they find the facts to be true, forthwith order the arrest of the State Treasurer, whose official powers shall thereupon cease, and he shall be held in good security to abide his trial, or in default be committed for trial—the Governor to appoint a Treasurer to fill the vacancy. That the State Treasurer and Auditor General shall publish, in at least two papers at Harrisburg, a statement of the amount of money existing in the State Treasury on the last day of each month, specifying the amount belonging to each particular fund; and if it should appear that any such statements were false, the Treasurer and Auditor General making the same, shall, without regard to lapse of time, be held guilty of a breach of trust and high misdemeanor, and subjected to the penalty provided for in this act. That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer forthwith, upon the completion of the monthly statement mentioned, to pay over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the whole amount of the balance shown by said statement to be due the said Sinking Fund, and all of the moneys in the hands of the State Treasury, during the then three preceding months, from the revenues specially set apart for said Sinking Fund, shall be included in said statement and balance, without deduction or abatement; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners of the sinking fund, upon the receipt of such moneys monthly, to apply the proportionate amount necessary for the payment of the interest on the loans of the State, as the same falls due, forthwith apply the remainder of said balance to the purchase of the funded debt of the State, so far as it will be had and upon the most favorable terms, semi-annually upon the loans of the State, as the same shall be set apart for the payment thereof, shall be applied under the directions of said Commissioners to the liquidation of the interest so maturing; and the Treasury or Auditor General shall not be liable for the payment of the interest on the loans of the State, as set forth with

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

Will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1869.

Business at the banks to-day was reported as rather quiet. The applications for loans are daily up to their means to meet, and in many instances beyond. Among the individual discount houses money is reported scarce, and there is but little discounting. We notice also, more difficulty in placing paper on the open market. Local stocks are quiet but firm, and there was no important change in prices over the rates of holders. Allegheny Nationals is bid for at 95, against 95 asked. National Bank of Commerce 132 bid, and 132½ asked. Valley bonds (6s), are very lightly in the market, and are reported out of the hands of some under one notion. Oil stocks are dull and hard to sell. Insurance stocks seldom change hands.

Government bonds to-day made no important changes. It seems that there has been no appointment made in the place of Secretary Boutwell, and there has been but little one of which any talked to become a law by the present spirit of the late President; have been reported and are again before Congress, and are likely to be put through promptly. Whole lines of measures have been introduced, as they ordinarily will, our bonds will assume a higher range of prices both abroad and at home than ever before. The causes which have brought about the present strength as to the policy of the new administration shall develop itself. The public credit cannot fail to receive permanent strength when Congress, the people and the Executive are united in the policy of economy in the administration of the government, a vigorous retrenchment in every department of the Government, and a sacred regard to the public faith.

Messrs. Jos. E. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Buy.	Sell.	Closing.
6s, 1881, coupon			
6s, 1881, registered			
5-20s, 1862, coupon			
5-20s, 1862, registered			
5-20s, 1864, coupon			
5-20s, 1864, registered			
5-20s, 1865, coupon			
5-20s, 1865, registered			
5-20s, 1865, new, coupon			
5-20s, 1865, new, registered			
5-20s, 1867, coupon			
5-20s, 1867, registered			
5-20s, 1868, coupon			
5-20s, 1868, registered			
10-40s, coupon			
10-40s, registered			
7-30s, 1st series			
7-30s, 2d series			
7-30s, 3d series			

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	March 9.	March 10.
6s, 1881, coupon		
6s, 1881, registered		
5-20s, 1862, coupon		
5-20s, 1862, registered		
5-20s, 1864, coupon		
5-20s, 1864, registered		
5-20s, 1865, coupon		
5-20s, 1865, registered		
5-20s, 1865, new, coupon		
5-20s, 1865, new, registered		
5-20s, 1867, coupon		
5-20s, 1867, registered		
5-20s, 1868, coupon		
5-20s, 1868, registered		
10-40s, coupon		
10-40s, registered		
7-30s, 1st series		
7-30s, 2d series		
7-30s, 3d series		

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Quotation Agents Building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of the leading Petroleum, Gold, etc., stocks at the commencement of the New York Boards during the day:

March 10, 1869.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.
Gold					
Quicksilver					
Mariposa					
Mariposa Preferred					
Pacific Mail					
Western Union Tel. Co.					
Canton Co.					
Boston Water Power					
Hudson River					
New York Central					
Erie					
Reading					
Michigan Southern					
Michigan Central					
Illinois Central					
Cleveland & Pittsburgh					
Chicago & Rock Island					
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne					
Chicago & Northwestern					
Chicago & Northwestern Preferred					
New York & Harlem					
Cumberland Coal					
Pittsburgh Coal					
Pittsburgh Petroleum					
Consolidated Coal					
Consolidated Petroleum					
Quicksilver Preferred					
Mariposa Preferred					

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Yesterday.	To-day.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. Coupons				
U. S. Registered				
U. S. 5-20s, 1862				
U. S. 5-20s, 1864				
U. S. 5-20s, 1865				
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new				
U. S. 5-20s, 1867				
U. S. 5-20s, 1868				
U. S. 10-40s				
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series				
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series				
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series				
Gold				
Quicksilver				
Mariposa				
Mariposa Preferred				
Pacific Mail				
Western Union Tel. Co.				
Canton Co.				
Boston Water Power				
Hudson River				
New York Central				
Erie				
Reading				
Michigan Southern				
Michigan Central				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Chicago & Northwestern				
Chicago & Northwestern Preferred				
New York & Harlem				
Cumberland Coal				
Pittsburgh Coal				
Pittsburgh Petroleum				
Consolidated Coal				
Consolidated Petroleum				
Quicksilver Preferred				
Mariposa Preferred				

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 131[illegible]132.

NEW YORK, March 10—P. M.

MONEY

Money market very easy with more liberal offerings. Those who lose heavily in regard to continuation of checks, and banks are evidently awaiting the loss in currency wage. Call loans at 7 percent; prime discounts 8@9 cent.

STERLING

Firm with a slightly improved demand; all kinds of bills are scarce; prime bankers' closed at 109@109½, and sight bills 109½@110.

GOLD

Feature opened at 131½, and closed at 131@131½. Clearances, $5,000,000; gold was carried without interest.

GOVERNMENTS

In the afternoon in Governments there was more buying, but prices are generally lower, closing steady. The sales at the Board were $1,000 6s, 1881, coupon, at 109½; $5,000 do, registered, at 109½; $5,000 5-20s, 1865, registered, at 107½; $5,000 do, 1865, new, registered, at 107½; $5,000 do, 1867, registered, at 108½; $5,000 do, 1868, registered, at 108½; $5,000 10-40s, registered, at 104½; $5,000 do, coupon, at 104½; $5,000 7-30s, 2d series, at 106½; $5,000 do, 3d series, at 106½.

STATE STOCKS

Quiet and firm. Missouri 6s, 1887, 91½; all Tennessee securities are dull and nominal.

STOCKS

The railway market opened with a strong tendency, but in the afternoon there was a sharp reaction, the whole list declining from 1@2 per cent. The last quotations of yesterday's regular board are generally lower, closing weak at the following sales: Reading, 93½@93¾; Michigan Southern, 85½@85¾; New York Central, 183½@183¾; Illinois Central, 135@135½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93½@93¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 104@104½; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 96@96½; Chicago & Northwestern, 85@85½; do preferred, 90@90½; New York & Harlem, 130@130½; Cumberland Coal, 30@30½; Pittsburgh Coal, 50@50½; Consolidated Coal, 30@30½; Quicksilver, 37½@37¾; do preferred, 52½@52¾; Mariposa, 13@13½; do preferred, 28@28½; Pacific Mail, 131½@131¾; Western Union Telegraph Co., 81½@81¾; Canton Co., 57½@57¾; Boston Water Power, 13@13½; Hudson River, 140@140½; Erie, 85½@85¾; Quicksilver Mining Co., 37½@37¾; do preferred, 52½@52¾; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 39@39½; Ohio and Mississippi, 30@30½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 110@110½.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 11, 1869.

The oil market yesterday was not an active one, buyers being still disposed to hold off, and sellers to be firm and refuse to press for most inducements. A dispatch was received from Oil City with an offer to sell 5,000 barrels at a certain figure. The offer would have been accepted had not the parties making the offer subsequently withdrawn it. It is supposed to be a "bear" movement and they did not want to sell but merely to break the market.

On the Corry market was not as active over the offers of holders. Allegheny National is bid for at 95, against 95 asked. National Bank of Commerce 132 bid, and 132½ asked. Valley bonds (6s), are very lightly in the market, and are reported out of the hands of some under one notion. Oil stocks are dull and hard to sell. Insurance stocks seldom change hands.

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5-20s, 1868, registered			
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10-40s, registered			
7-30s, 1st series			
7-30s, 2d series			
7-30s, 3d series			

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	March 9.	March 10.
6s, 1881, coupon		
6s, 1881, registered		
5-20s, 1862, coupon		
5-20s, 1862, registered		
5-20s, 1864, coupon		
5-20s, 1864, registered		
5-20s, 1865, coupon		
5-20s, 1865, registered		
5-20s, 1865, new, coupon		
5-20s, 1865, new, registered		
5-20s, 1867, coupon		
5-20s, 1867, registered		
5-20s, 1868, coupon		
5-20s, 1868, registered		
10-40s, coupon		
10-40s, registered		
7-30s, 1st series		
7-30s, 2d series		
7-30s, 3d series		

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Quotation Agents Building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of the leading Petroleum, Gold, etc., stocks at the commencement of the New York Boards during the day:

March 10, 1869.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.
Gold					
Quicksilver					
Mariposa					
Mariposa Preferred					
Pacific Mail					
Western Union Tel. Co.					
Canton Co.					
Boston Water Power					
Hudson River					
New York Central					
Erie					
Reading					
Michigan Southern					
Michigan Central					
Illinois Central					
Cleveland & Pittsburgh					
Chicago & Rock Island					
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne					
Chicago & Northwestern					
Chicago & Northwestern Preferred					
New York & Harlem					
Cumberland Coal					
Pittsburgh Coal					
Pittsburgh Petroleum					
Consolidated Coal					
Consolidated Petroleum					
Quicksilver Preferred					
Mariposa Preferred					

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Yesterday.	To-day.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. Coupons				
U. S. Registered				
U. S. 5-20s, 1862				
U. S. 5-20s, 1864				
U. S. 5-20s, 1865				
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new				
U. S. 5-20s, 1867				
U. S. 5-20s, 1868				
U. S. 10-40s				
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series				
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series				
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series				
Gold				
Quicksilver				
Mariposa				
Mariposa Preferred				
Pacific Mail				
Western Union Tel. Co.				
Canton Co.				
Boston Water Power				
Hudson River				
New York Central				
Erie				
Reading				
Michigan Southern				
Michigan Central				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Chicago & Northwestern				
Chicago & Northwestern Preferred				
New York & Harlem				
Cumberland Coal				
Pittsburgh Coal				
Pittsburgh Petroleum				
Consolidated Coal				
Consolidated Petroleum				
Quicksilver Preferred				
Mariposa Preferred				

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, March 10, 1869.

River seven and a half feet and rising fast. Considerable rain in last twenty-four hours. Thermometer 57° at 6 P. M. Mc.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., March 10, 1869.

River rising, with twenty-eight inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy and raining; thermometer 40° at 6 P. M. F.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, March 10, 1869.

River rising, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy and stormy; thermometer 52° at 6 P. M. C.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—River swelling, with six feet six inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and cold.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Exeter	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Allens May	Fishpaugh	Geneva.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Franklin	Clark	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Five feet and rising.

THE marks on the Monongahela pier indicated five feet water and rising. From the amount of rain that fell there will no doubt be plenty of water for all purposes. Several boats are announced to start down to-day, and more will follow in regular order. From present indications it looks like a coal boat rise.

THE Maggie Hays, Captain E. C. Martin, will be the first boat for St. Louis.

THE towboat Mary Allen arrived at Louisville on Monday, from New Orleans.

THE steamer Armadillo is laid up at St. Genevieve on account of ice.

AMONG the first boats due are the New York, Glendale and Wild Duck and barges.

WE are indebted to our friend Golding, of the New York, for favors.

THE towboat Venture, Captain Darragh, leaves this day positively for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

THE Parkersburg packet Bayard has changed her day of departure. She will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

IT was rumored on the wharf yesterday that Captain Brown is to have a new boat built for the commanding interest of the steamer Armenia.

THE first class freight packet R. C. Gray, Captain Whitaker, takes her departure this day for Cairo and St. Louis. Her cargo consists of 1,000 barrels of salt, 1,000 sacks of bran, and other goods in small lots.

THE powerful towboat Bayard, Captain G. D. Brown, will leave this day, at noon, for Parkersburg, Marietta and Parkersburg. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents, Black & Collingwood.

THE handsome packet shower Lake No. 4, Captain J. Todd, is announced for another trip to Parkersburg, Marietta and Parkersburg. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents, Black & Collingwood.

NICK WALL is the name selected for Captain Brown's new steamer building at Elizabeth. She will be a stern wheeler, and will be ready for the business of Captain Brown's line of packets in the spring.

AUSTRALIA is the name selected for the new steamer building by Capt. John T. Shickford for W. H. Chapman & Co., of New York, intended for the trade between that port and Australia. She will be fitted out handsomely.

THE flags on boats in port were again at half mast yesterday, in honor of the memory of Captain John Evans of the steamer Lake Erie No. 2. He was a singular man almost forty years ago made to put a stern wheel to a boat, and the first boat he ever had was the Lake Erie No. 1, of which name he was also the first. He was also the first to run a boat in the Arkansas and other western rivers, one of the first to run a boat to Texas, and one of the first to run a boat to Oregon.

THE Davenport—The Gazette says: Captain Bidlack of the Northern Line was present at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, and stated that the Chamber would be kept informed of the movements of the Northern Line boats. He confirms the news that the Northern Line has reduced the rate of freight on grain from Dubuque to Buffalo to 15 cents per bushel, and the same rate is expected to rule from Davenport. The boat will go to Dubuque to-day, and will commence loading there to-morrow. The rate on flour will be 25 cents per barrel. The Northern Line is on the track. The Pioneer, Captain Bidlack, and the Davenport, Captain Lyman, will run regularly between Davenport and Dubuque, leaving Davenport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M., after the arrival of the mail train from the east. The Davenport will leave Dubuque every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M., after the arrival of the mail train from the west. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and St. Paul, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Galena, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Rock Island, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Clinton, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Muscatine, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Burlington, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Keokuk, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Quincy, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Hannibal, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and St. Louis, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Cairo, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Memphis, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and New Orleans, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. 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The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the Society Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the Marquesas Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the Tuamotu Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the Gambier Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the Austral Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the Tahiti Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. 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The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the Pelew Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the Ladrone Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the Philippine Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the Japan Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the China Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and the Australia Islands, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. 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MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS—The following boats are announced to leave Pittsburgh for the Mississippi to-day: The powerful towboat Bayard, Captain G. D. Brown, will leave at 4 P. M. for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. The first class freight packet R. C. Gray, Captain Whitaker, takes her departure this day for Cairo and St. Louis. Her cargo consists of 1,000 barrels of salt, 1,000 sacks of bran, and other goods in small lots. Pilots, Shorter and Whitaker.

THE powerful new boat Mary Dawson, Capt. James Sheddon, takes her departure this day for Cairo and St. Louis. Her cargo consists of 1,000 barrels of salt, 1,000 sacks of bran, and other goods in small lots. Pilots, Shorter and Whitaker.

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THE period of sixty days for which the Mail steamer Fulton, plying between New York and Liverpool, via Halifax, was removed for a period of sixty days, has expired, and the Fulton will hereafter resume her trips on the 1st and 15th of each month, as provided by the contract.

THE Northern Pacific Line is on the track. The Pioneer, Captain Bidlack, and the Davenport, Captain Lyman, will run regularly between Davenport and Dubuque, leaving Davenport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M., after the arrival of the mail train from the east. The Davenport will leave Dubuque every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M., after the arrival of the mail train from the west. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and St. Paul, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Galena, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. The Northern Line will also run a daily line of packets between Dubuque and Rock Island, connecting with the Davenport and Dubuque packets. 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PARAGRAPHS—The Memphis Avalanche says: Captain Joseph Lytton, in addition to his duties as Superintendent of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, is also Superintendent of the Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company, with offices in Memphis. Captain Lytton is a thorough railroad man, and will no doubt make a good Superintendent of the packet line. The Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company is composed of Messrs. Woodruff, Jones, Dunn, Capt. Hazlett, Nash, Neal, Capt. Lee, Capt. Chapman, Capt. Shepard, Capt. Hall, Capt. Bent and Capt. Rees. The boats now in the line are the Hall & Sweet, the coming Fraser & Chambers, the Nashville, the Cincinnati, the Lee, the Chapman, the Shepard, the Bent and the Rees. The Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company is the only line that has been able to pay dividends during the past year. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is the only road that has been able to pay dividends during the past year. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is the only road that has been able to pay dividends during the past year. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is the only road that has been able to pay dividends during the past year. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is the only road that has been able to pay dividends during the past year. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is the only road that has been able to pay dividends during the past year. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is the only road that has been able to pay dividends during the past year. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is the only road that has been able to pay dividends during the past year. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is the only road that has been

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

The Fire Inspector Difficulty. Mr. Washington and Shoopsburg Boroughs. Liquor Laws. Our Water Supply. The Westmoreland Homestead Case, etc.

We have received another batch of local bills now before the Legislature, the more important of which we give below in a condensed form:

FIRE INSPECTOR BILL.

The bill providing for the appointment of a fire inspector for Allegheny county, which we published yesterday, has passed the House. It is a reproduction of the Philadelphia law, which was offered last winter and defeated.

SHOOPSBURG BOROUGH.

There is a bill now on the House Calendar, defining the boundaries of Mt. Washington borough, as follows: Commencing at a point on the Allegheny river nearly opposite the upper end of Herr's Island and on the Robbins line between the property of widow Groff and Wilkins' three brewery; thence running northwardly to lands of Bowman, Simon & Co., Hamilton, Bowman & Co., Long and Hall of Bowman, Simon & Co., Long & Faithful; Daniel Dempsey and William McConnell to the line of property known as the Allegheny Valley railroad; thence following line of said railroad and property of Hemphill, Hemphill, Shoemaker, Cassey's heirs and Wilkins, Jr., to the line of lands of William Wilkins, Jr., and Mrs. Wilkins; thence by the line of lands of William Wilkins, Jr., Hemphill, Shoemaker, &c., to the line of Brown & Wilkins' land and the line of Brown & Wilkins' land, following the meanderings of said line, crossing the Monongahela river, to the line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad; thence by the line of said railroad to the line established the above mentioned line to low water mark in the Allegheny river; thence along the middle of said river to the place of beginning.

SALE OF LIQUORS.

An act authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, on the Home Committee of East Deer township, in paying four hundred and fifty dollars for services rendered and fifty-nine dollars more than was authorized by the county tax.

ACT OF THE SESSION OF A. D. 1869.

An act authorizing the County Controller to examine the claim of J. W. Fore against the estate of the late Sheriff Woods, ascertain the balance due him, with interest, and pay the same out of any moneys in the hands of said estate, and for the balance to the county commissioners, to be paid out of the County Treasury, and for the settlement of the claim of Samuel Woods, late Sheriff of said county, and for the balance due him, with interest